

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14 1862.

Amusements To-'ny.

American Institute—American institute raw.
Academy of Music—Herman, the Presidiptateur.
Booth's Thentre—Lieb.
Bowery Thentre—Citips, Yacke Jock, Re.
Fifth Avenue Thentre—Twith Night
Grand Opera House—The Tempet.
Nible's Garden—Spranea, et. The Raireal te Ruin.
New York Circus—New York Circus Traus.
Olympic Thentre—The Sirvets of New York.
Fan Francisco Ministrels, 383 Broadway,
The Tunemany—Th, Jem Mare, and Lion.
Theatre Francis Som.
Wallack's—School & Sexuals.
Wallack's—School & Sexuals.
Wand's Museum—Afternoon—Wip Wan Whalls, "Twe—Paris-Amusements To- av.

To Advertisers.

The regular daily circulation of THE SUN now exceeds 70,000 copies, and is steadily increasing. Our price for ordinary advertisements is \$0 cents

lines (22 words) will be 90 cents each. Advertisements in Tue Sox are not hidden

away in the folds of a blanket sheet, but are in plain sight of all its readers.

The Truth about the Labor Laws.

At the mass meeting of workingmen repreonce was made in the speeches to the laws in America and England relating to labor. It was quite evident that there was considerable infsequentlen as to the nature and scope of these laws.

The conspiracy statute of this State seem to have been presty well understood by the speakers. There is no doubt that under it | Gold Bing, it says; members of trades unions who meet and consult for the purpose of procuring an increase in wages, or of raising the price of an article manufactured by them, thereby renor prices is such a conspiracy in the eye of the law. In his charge to the Grand Jury on Monday last, Judge Ingramam, referring to this statute, said: "The offence consists. not in doing any act to raise the price of an article, or in doing any other act with such intent, but in agreeing beforehand to do such acts." The workingmen comprehend the full force of this law, and demand its repeal.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. THOMAS CONNOLLY, the accredited representative of the trades unions of Birmingham to the workingmen of this country. In stating the present laws of England affecting the laborer, he made several serious errors.

The statute of England in reference to conspiracy is not, as he assumed, similar to that of this State. It differs from it very materially. There a combination to raise wages or prices is not illegal; it is the attempt to force others into such combinations that is contrary to law. This difference makes the condition of the English laborer to that extent superior to the condition of his American brother. His rights are greater under the law.

Mr. CONNOLLY was also mistaken in regard to the English laws for the protection of the funds of trades unions. He said:

"Our organizations in Eagland have contributed to the relief of the suck and destitute, and yet, notwithstanding their charitable objects, the laws of England leave their funds without protection. Notwithstanding an amangamation of the interests of 42,000 members of the trades unions, it was within the power of designing mea to reach the funds of these 42,000 accomplished for the head of the law of the funds of the second of the second of the law of the funds of the law of th those 42,000, accumulated for the benefit of their families, but it in their pockets, and there is no redress. By these societies half a million of men have obtained the franchise. Its first use when obtained was to have a bull propared and submitted to drain ment in relation to trades unions, whereby we demanded protection for their funds, and in all other restricts to be cheed on an equal fraction before the

In England there are several statutes known as the friendly societies acts. Our of the express objects of these statutes is to punish any party guilty of embezzlement of the funds of such societies. The question came before the Court of Queen's Bench whether trades unions were friendly societies in the sense of these statutes, and whether they could prosecute under its provisions any officer guilty of embezzling their funds. The Court decided that trades unions were not friendly societies entitled to the beafit of this statute, because some of their rules showed that a portion of their funds could be applied to maintaining their members on strike. The Judges interpreted a strike to be a restraint upon trade. The decision was based upon the conclusion that such restraint was illeral

A second case came before the same Court where precisely the same point was in volved, and a similar decision was rendered One of the opinions in this case, that of Mr. Justice HEENAN, commented so justly and severely upon the injustice of what he was obliged to administer as the law, that the Government was compelled to introduce a bill admitting trades unions to the benefit of the Friendly Societies acts so far as these provide for the protection of their funds.

This bill was introduced into Parliament and passed last summer. The English law new affords ample protection to the funds of trades unions, as it ought to do.

Acrobatic Journalism.

One of the most famous old tricks of the circus is that in which the performer, while standing upon his horse and dashing swiftly around the ring, manages in the twinkling of an eye to strip off his outer dress and appear before the astonished public as another man. He raises his hat to the audience and grins as he receives their applause. The trick is accomplished by the dexterous performer while turning a somersault. He leaps into the air, for instance, in the disguise of a fool; he descends upon his horse in the character of a ruffian. Such a feat in journalism has just been performed by the World. It was performed with a somersauft, of course, for that journal is proeminently skilful in this act. Its whole existence, in fact, has been a series of somersaults, and this last is certainly one of the gemerable day when it went up Republican came down Democrat, or that later

the colors of CHASE.

the matter, was filled with charitableness and | Leh it without charge,

much sweet vertue. On Monday it held as it were the folds of its blanket sheet before its weeping eyes to conceal that anguish and to be affected. But that dirty blanket sheet | WILLIAM W. BELRNAP of Iowa. He is a it the dapper editor was whetting his daggers for the coming change of costume. That | bore the title of Brigadier-General. He has change came on Tuesday. The somersault | since lived in Iowa, where he has been a was thrown, and the editor appeared with flashing eyes and dishevelled hair, a dagger | deal of ability, with an independent and manly in one hand, a bludgeon in the other, and a nature. When the Hon. Signa A. Hudson, belt full of pistols. He was indeed a terrible | Gen. GRANT's cousin, and Minister to Guatea line. Advertisements containing two kines (14 object to look upon, especially when he promisely, notified Gen. Bellenar that all the inceeded to fall with his whole armament upon | ternal revenue appointments in Iowa had Gen. GRANT, over whom he had just been been put under his (Hubson's) control, the weeping with such tender sympathy.

The fury of the assault was as remarkable es the cross-dile tears of the day previous. out of all the vices, follies, and weaknesses | withstanding this insult to his cousin. centing the trades unions and other labor that have characterized the President's organizations of this city, held in Cooper | career, commend us to this article. It sums Institute on Tuesday evening, frequent refer up about everything that the people in gen. is perfectly unknown in the politics of the eral have ever said in regard to the present of the President by some of his weeping and sympathetic friends, we give the following extracts from the World of Tuesday. Referring to Corners's connection with the

der themselves hable to arrest, conviction, and imprisonment for conspiring "to commit the act injurious to trade or commerce." To commit this statutory offence, no act for accomplishing these ends is necessary; nothing but a mere conspiracy to commit an act. A but a mere conspiracy to commit an act. A least a mere conspiracy to commit a mere conspiracy to com

Finally, the Presidential characteristics are summed up in the following lively sentences:

wentericos;

"Grant's fate has indeed been melancholy and monitory. He has been scare it six months in office; yet during that time be has managed to fill the quant service with a torde of distrant incompetents, and to institute the visitest and most scandatous system of neuroism that was ever known, except in a decayed dynasty. And he has returned more favors for what he must have known were meant for bribes than all our reviews. Presidents out forether. He has made his some a byword by deserting his duty and rounting about the country, taking his pressures publicly and continuable. He has let nimerifout as a charp and prontable advertisement to every hotel heeper who chose to keep him."

Certainly, this phillipping of Tuesday was

Certainly, this philippic of Tuesday was rather unexpected from the friend who wept so copiously on Monday. We wait without the least curiosity for the next somersault and the next transformation scene.

Connection of A. R. Corbin and Jay

Gould with the New York Times. . Our dull contemporary of the New York Times would seem to have long-maintained | had private resentments to gratify. The relations of extraordinary intimacy with disinterested men dropped off in disgust, and these speculators of the Gold Ring. Mr. A. R. Coubin and Mr. Jay Gould. We brakes. have already proved that on the 25th of August last the Times published as its first editorial article a disquisition from the pen of Mr. Consin, intended to further the designs of the Gold Ring. A line of argument smilar to that of Mr. Corbin in this leador rather its great leaders, Mr. Conbin, Mr. FISE, and Mr. GOULD, had the advantage of the full aid of the Times at least in the incipient stages of their enterprise. It is true that in the case of the leading editorial article which we have mentioned the sentiments of Mr. CORBIN and Mr. GOULD were not shared by Mr. BIGELOW, who was at that time the editor of the Times, and who, by skilfully interpolating into the body of the article a single brief sentence, transformed it so that the Gold Ring were not satisfied; and soon afterward the connection of Mr. Bigg-Low with the paper was severed.

But, as we have said, the cooperation of the Times in the schemes of Mr. COREIN and Mr. GOULD, began long before Mr. CORBIN wrote for the paper this celebrated leading editorial article. For instance, there was published smong other reading matter in the Times of Sept. 20, 1369, an article by Mr. Corbin on tailrond Competition in New Jersey. Cor-MIN and GOULD were then operating together in New Jersey railroads, and this article in the Times was designed to advance some of their schemes. Mr. Cours signed it with a C. to indicate that he was its author. But there is another interesting fact about it. Mr. C. W. POLLARD, who was sent by Mr. GOULD to settle for the publication of this article. testifies that he was required to pay for its insertion in the Times the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars. This was at the rate of only one dollar a line, and was cortainly very cheap indeed, considering that it was not marked as an advertisement, and was sent forth to the public without any in-

timation that it was paid for. Our rule in THE SUN office is of another sort. We do not print advertisements without marking them as such, so that the public can anderstand that they do not set forth the opinions of THE SUN, but those of the adveriser who pays for the space he occupies. For instance, if Mr. CORBIN's letter had been brought to THE SUN, we would not have published it without marking it as an adver tisement, and then our price would have been two dollars a line. That is what we charged Mayor HALL when he wanted us to publish a private letter which an old friend of his had written to him. We marked it as an advertisement, and the Mayor bad to pay for it \$2 a line; and he did it like a man, without waiting to be dunned for the money.

Now, will Mr. GEORGE JONES, the respect able publisher of the Times, tell us why his paper should pursue so different a system with Mr. Consin and Mr. Gould? Was it out of interest and sympathy with them that it gave their advertisement its editorial sauction at so cheap a price? Or was it because Mr. JONES couldn't in conscience charge any more, considering the small number of copies that he circulates? Or what was the reason?

the livery of Shymoun and came down in at the same time that he clears up the mys tery connected with Corners's Gold Ring ed-This time the skilful acrobat changed and literial article in his paper of Aug. 25 last, ton Market; and for the sake of residents in the dealy from a weeping and sympathetic friend and Mr. Biornow's subsequent withdrawal of Gen. GRANT to his bitterest foe. On Mon- from the editorship of the Times, he may day it took THE SAN seriously to task for perhaps do semething to render his columns having referred from time to time to some of interesting. Or if he fears lest be should excite dent. It really grew exceedingly pathetic in address his statement to us, and we will pub-

A New Secretary of War. President GRANT has filled the vacancy in those tears with which the crocodile is so apt | the War Department by appointing Gen. concealed something besides tears. Behind graduate of Princeton, was a good officer in Collector of Internal Revenue. He has a good plucky Collector rudely told the cousin of the President to go to the devil; and it is to the credit of Gen. GRANT that he has now In fact, for a thorough and complete setting appointed Belenar to the War Office, not-

The new Secretary is entirely without experionce in the management of his office, and country. In this point of view his appointmethod of conducting the Government. | ment is as great a blunder as that of Mr. That our readers may know what is thought | ROUESON to the Navy Department. But he is an honest man, and that is a great deal.

> The Failure of the Brooklyn Citizens' Association.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Association was scarcely two months old when it died. The so-called reform movement was originated by a half-dozen gentlemen, who called a general meeting. Some thirty persons attended this meeting, appointed themselves an Executive Committee, and without due notice adopted a hastily prepared constitution. It proved abortive. It allowed anybody to become a member of the Association on a'gning the roll. Another clause advised the organization of ward associations, which were to be represented in the parent Society by three delegates from each ward. No provisions were made for conventions, and the twenty men who regularly attended the meetings actually presented a ticket for ratification by the county without any delegated authority. This ticket was upset by the delegates from the Second Ward aided by a few hungry politicians, who had taken advantage of the blunder in the constitution and signed the roll. These gentlemen then nominated a ticket of their own, and adjourned without making provisions even for publishing their ticket.

Thus the Association was split into two factions, both desultory and inexperienced, and both legitimate and constitutional. The experiment failed through want of definite organization, and through the fact that its apparent workers were not disinterested. One wanted to be Mayor, another was looking for a judgeship, a third was anxious to be Superintendent of the Poor, and others the machine ran down hill without any

There is still time to build up a genuine reform party in Kings county before the election. But honest taxpayers and experienced men must take the helm, and let no scurvy politicians be enlisted among the crew. Brooklyn groans under her heavy ing editorial article of the Times was at the taxes. The Ring, which imposes these taxes, same time employed in the Wall street col- and draws its percentage from them, can be wiped out only by an organization of thoroughly honest and capable men.

The Brooklyn Ring seem to have overreached themselves in the appointment of canvassers and inspectors of election. These officers are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The law provides that they must be appointed by a two-thirds vote of the Board. There are twenty-three Supervisors, including the Mayor, who is a member of the Board ex oficio. Only fifteen votes were cast for the present canvassers and inspectors. It required sixteen to make the legal two-thirds. Prominent taxpayers declare that an election under these circumstances would be illegal. They threaten, moreover, to appeal to the courts to nullify such an election. As only three or four Republicans are to be found among these canvassers and inspectors, it is hardly probable that a reform Mayor or city officers would be counted in even if elected.

It is believed that it was a stockholder of the New York Times, noted for political and other jobbery, who compelled Mr. Bigklow to leave that paper after he had altered Mr. A. R. Con-BIN'S Gold Ring article so that it no longer answered the purposes of the Ring. The same notorious person is probably the author of the following silly paregraph which appeared in the Times yesterday, and which, from its similarity of language with other articles in which Ton Sun has been mentioned, we judge to be aimed at us: has been mentioned, we judge to be aimed at its "The newspaper which follows Gen. Urant with persistent and inscriptions maliculty is the property of a joint stock company whose most conspice our sharcholders are friends of Gen. Grant an sceafast adherents of the Republican party! That is to say preminent Republicans and supporters of the Administration are part proprieters of a shee which cultivates notoriety by the daily judication of faischood, slander, and foul misrepresentation directed against the President!"

This is silly League, it is follow because it

This is silly, Lecause it is false; because it means Tue Sun and doesn't dare to say so; and because it goes upon the idea that THE SUN can be controlled, as the New Fork Times has been by stockjobbers and Gold Ring conspirators. The Times is also silly when it brings railing accusations against Tar Sun without being able to dduce a single fact in their support. That sort of general abuse does not amount to anything, and no experienced and judicious journalist ever

llows it in his newspaper. But the public already understand this subject They know THE SUN to be a truly independent journal, treating all subjects with fairness, fearlessness, and justice. As for President GRANT, the most silly of those who worship his every movement cannot affirm that THE SUN has ever done him any injustice. We condemn his wrong acts, which have been many, and some of them very wrong indeed; and we recognize his right acts at their full value. We also report the facts about his brother-in-law, when they render themselves publicly interesting. And if the dull and declining Times knows of any stock in Tue Sen that is for sale, we shall be glad to pay a handsome premium for it at this office.

Ground has been secured and plans per fected for a new public market at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, on the North River. The structure is to cover an area of two hundred feet ried when it flung theelf into the air in . If Mr. Jones will clear up this subject ! source, and will be commenced immediately. It

is to be built by a company of capitalists, who intend making it a formidable rival to Washingnorthwestern section of the city, we hope they will succeed.

Messis, Augustus L. Brown, Abraham O. HALL, and AARON J. VANDERPORE are a trio of the eccentricities and weaknesses of the Presi- the minds of his readers too deeply, he may lawyers in partnership under the firm name of but the "Fust Sout," as its members called it the occasional discharge of the duties of Mayer among themselves, the men were they add lived of the city of New York and of the sinecures mens of their race and its capabilities. Their connected with that office. Mr. Brown, two weeks ago, was appointed by Judge Cannozo receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, but has just DAN. For his two weeks' services, Mr. the war, and when the rebellion collapsed Brown has been allowed and paid the sum of \$15,000. His partner, Mr. VANDERPOEL, has also been allowed and paid \$5,000, and the lawyers for the applicant for the receivership have also obtained \$5,000 as their compensation. Thus the total cost of the proceeding, so far, has been \$25,000, with nothing whatever accomplished toward settling the affairs of the bank, pocket \$20,000. It is a good thing for a law firm to have one of its members elected Mayor; but it would be better for the city to have a Mayor ho has no other business to attend to.

Under the management of Mr. Geonge Jones the Times is first losing the reputation for accuracy and for truthfulness in its statements which it enjoyed under Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. Biograw. For instance, it yesterday made the following assertion:

"A paragraph anneased in the New York Stra a day of two since to the effect shot the Irrepende had lossed the Albany and Suguesanua road and woold soon enter into possession."

This is not true. No such paragraph ever ap-

The Hon, BRYAN RELLLY and Mr. JOHN Fond, accompanied by two friends, visited Tag-Sun office last evening. Mr. REILLY and his that in his yout ful days he was a caulker, and served his apprentice ship with Roosevelt & Guir-PITH, of 257 South street, who give him an excelasks is fair treatment from his competitors, and no favors. Mr. RETLY is gentlemanly and courteous, and his appearance certainly belies the stories that have been published about him. Mr. Fond has lived in the Seventh Ward thirty-

six years. He challenges anybody to show aught against his character.

The Sus intends no injustice to anybody, and willingly gives these gentlemen the benefit of this explanation. As it has been asserted that Mr. RICHARD WALTERS, the people's candidate for Alderman in the Seventh Ward, was responsible for the attacks upon Messrs. Reilly and FORD, we are pleased to state that such is not the fact.

Who is entitled to vote? The Registry laws enact that no person shall vote at any election unless he is duly registered. To entitle a citizen to vote, he must have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, and for thirty days a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. All persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or of any infamous crime, and those directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any elec-tion, are excluded from voting. No person is deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, while engaged n pavigation, while a student of any seminar of learning, while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at puble expease, or while confined in any

An enterprise destined to have an im portant influence in developing the resource of the South is now being pushed to compleion. Port Royal, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., 110 miles apart, are to be connected by a railroad. which has been surveyed, contracted for, and partially constructed. The former place contains incomparably the finest harbor on the southern Atlantic seaboard, which has been suffered to lie too long unemployed, and comparatively unknown. Vessels drawing twenty-two feet of water can enter it, and within the ample estuary of Broad River the united navies of the world might ride at anchor. The projected railroad will, it is anticipated, bring thither no small part of the produce of the Southern and Southistern States, and even of the Pacific coast. It will also become an important cotton mart, having in this respect signal advantages over Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, whose harbors are closeto vessels of ordinary draught, and therefore scarcely worthy of the name.

The completion of the railroad will witness the foundation of what will probably become a prosperous city, and perhaps the most important pert of the South with the exception of New Oct. Its site will be not far from the town of Beanfort, and it promises to occome a more congenial place of residence for Northern men than most of the Southern towns. Northern capital will build it, as Northern capital is now building the projected railroad which is to connect it with Augusta, and to the same agency the South may yet be indebted for a seaport equal in importance to the great city which Jefferson once anticipated would grow up at Norfolk.

The regular edition of THE SUN yesterday, all taken by our regular subscribers and dealers, amounted to 73,900 copies. World and Times please copy.

Father HYACINTHE, the elequent French monk, will shortly arrive in this country, but the precise purpose of his coming is not well known. It has been suggested that he might be engaged as preacher by the corporation of Trinity Church, or some other advanced High Church and Ritualistic body. To be sure, he still professes to be a good Reman Catholic, and speaks nothing but French, and perhaps Latin, but these cir cumstances would not in the least stand in his way. There are many Episcopalians here who feel great friendship for their brethren of the Romen communion, and European travel has made the greater part of them familiar with the French language, so that the reverend father may be sure of sympathetic and appreciating andiences. New York has long wanted a real pulpit orator, such as Brooklyn posse ses in the person of HENRY WARD BEECHER; and if she could now get one who had the additional merit of speaking in French, her glory would be complete.

A newsdealer in Broadway, near the Hoffman House, reports his daily sales as follows :

World and Times please copy.

HERRMANN.-The great magician appears at the Academy this evening with a new programme. His feats are truly marvellous. He gives his only matinee on Saturday for the benefit of the little ones, whom the prices of admission are lowered.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The First South Carolina Volunteers was the first slave regiment mustered into the army in the late war. Major Gen. Butler had slread; enlisted soldiers among the free colored population of New Orleans, and an unsuccessful attempt to organize Brown, Hall & Vanderpoet. Mr. Hall com-bines with his labors as a member of this firm Col nol, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, has de scribed his experiences among them, and their exbeen displaced by a new receiver, Mr. Jonment. (Fields, Osgood & (o.) Enemped year Born engaged at diff erept times in rates up the St. Mary's of the time they spent in camp or on pleket duty at " meant blackborries and overters, wild roses and and a sort of guerilla existence in place of the camp

routine." Although the regiment was not encared in car strargle of great importance, the occupation of of which the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPORL | Beaufort and Vis serrounding country was a nec s sary foundation for one of the great movements of n camp, and the raids in which from time to time or judging their abil ity. Col Hogginson says, went pacity for minary training they were equal to white tion making them in some points super

But the most interesting part of the book is the aspect in which it presents the negroes as a race. In this country, as different from the North as a foreign land, in the midst of strange surroundings and the anwented scenes of war, the writer was also bron-lit is constant relations with a neonle of cor one characteristics who had just emerged from slavery. He found them eminently cliff-like, yield-One fellow, for lastinge, who had fourat courage-ously in a skirmish, came erriag to his Captain at friends a surface us that the stories concerning his alleged assaults and ourrages in the Seventh ward are untrue. He objects to being classed with Reddy the Blacksmith, and has never had anything to do with that malefactor. He adds that in his your fell days he was a caulter and power, and a strongly marked talent for oratory. going on in camp, deliv red by the men mounter lent character. He is now engaged in the liquor fervid and poetle. the weaks of imagery great, albusiness in the Seventh Ward. His place is as rethough similes and allus lons would even be slightly spectable as any in the city. He is striving to get the Tammany nomination for Alderman, and all he trestal the lan impressive appeal for the American flag with the scatence: "But we'll neber desert de ole flag, boys, neber. We hab lib under it for eighteen hundred six'y-two years, and we'll die for it

> The same strong feeling and free expression are to be found in the bits of prayer which Col Higginson note ! down as he heard them. What could be finer than this! "I hab let' my wife in do land o' bond-

Lord in him, it weakens him all out can't hoe de corn." A whole chapter is devoted to the negro spirituals," almost all of them religious songs set to music wild and plaintive in the extreme. The same spirit is to be traced through them all -patience and submission to the ills of this life, and as as urance of triumphant glory for the next. They pass happiness which scoms scarcely less pathetic in comparison. Every night in the camp could be heard "shout," with its loud "spiritual" singleg. dancing, and clapping of hand, wille other quieter prayer meetings would be going on in different corners. "I learned to thick," says the writer. that we abolitionists had under rated the suffering roduced by slavery among the necroes, but had cerrated the demoralization. Or rather, we did not now how the religious temperament had checke the demoralization." To their religion Col. Higginon attributes their singular freedom for dees. Drinking and swearing were almost maknowin no them. "Once I beard one of them nother in a transport of indignation, 'Hase-a, boy, s'pose I no be a Christian, I cuss you so;' which was certainly drawing pretty hard upon the bridle. 'Cuss,' however, was a generic term for all monner of evil speaking; they would say, 'He cuss me lool,' or 'He cass me coward,' as if the essence of impropriety were in barsh and angry speech-

which I take to be good ethics," In the matter of marriage they were less partice It was not uncommon for the men to have two or three wives on different plantations, the remotest being known as a "'broad wife," a wife abroad. Yet the tendency of their ideas, the writer thought, was toward monograpy, " and this state of things was only regarded as a bequest from ' mas'r

They were often anxious to get their Colonel's adice as to marrying. "Sometimes," he says, "thou would consult their captains first, and then come to despairing appeal, 'Cap's Scroby l'Trowbridge] be acrose me not for marry dis hidy, 'cause she hab seben chil'en. What 'for use? Cap'n Sereby can't lub for me. I mus' lub for myself, and I They were never over-particular in the

use of pronouns.
"Just now," he writes in another place, "one of the soldiers came to me to say that he was about to be married to a girl in Beaufort, and would I lend outfit? It seemed as if matrimony on such moderate terms ought to be encouraged in these days, and so I responded to the appeal."

At first the officers found it necessary to educate the self-respect of the negroes. But the effect of freedom and military bonors soon did away with the andue submissiveness of the freed slaves and their contempt for those of their own color. One of them once defended himself indignantly against some charge by saying, "I sin't got colored man princ ples. I'se get white general principles." Yet when I they wanted to speak in the highest terms of white man's fidelity, they would say "he got colored man's beart."

In their feelings toward their former masters the uthor was surprised by two things-the absence of affection and the absence of revenge. Even while they acknowledged the kindness of special masters, they felt the injustice of slavery, and regarded them all as natural enemies. Yet secreely ever, it at all. did their Colonel notice any evidence of a spirit of vengcance. One old man expressed his option of he present state of affairs by saying: "I'se gois' o leave de Souf, Colonet, when de war is over I'se made up my mind dat dese yer secesh will neber

be ciblized in my time."

Col. Hirginson has woren a most interesting and entertaining book out of what he saw and heard mong these people. We will finish our quotations with one which shows the escape from slavery to reedom, as seen from the slave side :

ireedom, as seen from the slave side:

"'De people was all a hocio', mae'r,' sidd the old man. 'Dey was a hocio' in de rice field, when de ambasts come. Den 'bry man drap dem hoc and left de rice. De mas'r he stand and call, 'Run to de wood for hede! Ynnkee come, schi yor to cuba! Run for hide! 'Ebry man he run, and, my God, run all toder way!

"'Mas'r stand in de wood, peer, peep, fald for tross (afraid to trust). He saw, 'Run to de wood!' and cary man run by lun, streight to de boos.

"'De brack sojer so presum: bous, dey come right ashore, hold up dere head. Fus' ting I know, dere was a barn, ten tousund bushel rough rice, int in a blaze, dem mas'r's great house all cracklin' up de roof. Didn't I keer for see 'em blaze? Lor, mas'r, didn't care notin' at all. I was gunnel de boot.'"

"'Doré's Don Quivote could not surpass the sobilise absorpton in which the gaunt old mae, with arm topinted, de cribed this stage of affairs, till he ended in a shrewd chuckle, worthy of Sancho Panza. Then he resumed:

in a shrewd chuckle, worthy of Sancha Panza. Then he resumed:

"De brack sojers so presumptions!" This he repeated three times, slowly shaking his head in an extrasy of admiration. It flashed upon me that the apparition of a black soldier must smake those still in bondage, much as sbutter fly just from the chrysalis might astound his fellowgrubs. I tuwardly sowed that my soldiers, at least.

Binck Soldiers in the War.

"Jondo be as 'presumptions' as I could make them. Then he went on.
"'Ole woman and I go down to de boat; den dev ay beidhal us, 'Rebeis condo'! Rebeis comin'! Ole woman say, 'Come ahead, come plenty abcad!' I heb nom' on but my shiret and pantamon; ole woman one sugle trock he hab on, and one nand-kercheit on he nead; I leff al.—two my bianket and true, for de Rebei come, and den dez dda't come, ddin't grass for come.
"'The circle eight year old, mas'r. My ole mas'r Lowndes keep til de ages in a bit book, and when we come to age ob some we mark out love a ler."

we come to age ob some we mark om down dry year, w. I know. Too o' for come? Mar' Jokiev, Secretoo die for leave de land o' bennar. I oie, day. Young people can go tarough, force Lorenby I.

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY.

An O'd Lady and her Grandchild Run Over by a Brewer's Wagon and Killed In-

From the Mitaburgh Chronicle, Oct. 12. About 10 o'clock this morning there was a hor-rible occurrence on Pennsylvania avenue, near Ma-sec street, by which an old lady named Annie Moore and her little transdamptier. Annie Johnson, a ou of her little granddaughter Annie Johnson, a est out I year, claid of a Mrs. Johnson, were listantly filed. The following particulars have been col-

killed. The following particulars have been collected:

This mouning, Mrs. Moore, who resides with her daugiter Mrs. Johnson, took the child in her arms and statted in in their home at 34 Mulberry alley to visit a relative in med Bowers, our Chestinit street. Wolle crossing Fennse Ivania avenue, at a point nearly opported Mayer street, a prever's wagon, easing amore toward the Court Hows, at a ratial rate, passed over both the old haly and the loffact, solding them instandly. The codies were taken up and a mix-colory store. It was tenud that the wheels of the wegon hos massed over the hears of outside the victims. The face of Mrs. Moore was body bacerated, bearing a number of wounds which her? I particularly indicates and bear caused by the hoos of the horse, make it is the majory however, which the physician sain had caused are death, was the consider of the female one. The log by marks

that it resided from his circlescess. He tained his mean and survey and herrible work to as himself, after which he over right gaves. Some men followed him and ken, track of the wagon down are atomic to Washington street, themee to Wyle From Wyle the driver excepted down another street or alley, and wentboot sight of

That One Handred Thousand Dollar Herse. To a gentleman who inquired of Mr. Bonner if his offer of \$100,000 for a borse that would equal Dext r's great performance to a road wagon was still in force, and it he had any reservation in regard to it as to age, sout these, &c., Mr. Bonner replied

Dean Sin: I have received your favor of the 11th age. My little ones day say ob'ry might, whar is my fader? But when I die, when de bressed morning rises, when I shall stan' in de glory, wid one root on de water an' one foot on de land, den, O Lord, I shall see my wife an' my little chil'en cace more." Here is another specimen, which is perhaps not so poetic, but even more quaint: "Let me so iib dat when I die I shall hab miniers, dat I shall know when I see my Hebenly Lord."

Among all these poole religion was the great consolation and support. Only one instance does Col. Higginson record of a free-thinking negro, and he uplied that, "when a man's got de sperit of de Lord in him, it weakers him all out, can't hoe de DEAR Sin: I have received your favor of the 11th

Dinbolical Whiskey in South Carolina.

The whiskey here is dispulical and yet the employ them to any extent that do not keep a barrel on tro, and turnsh it to been whenever a better har-gain or more work can be had thereby. There are no traces of a temperance association among them so are as I have seen or beard.

Advice to the Tammay Ring.

Advice to the Transminy Ring.

From the Brookyn Ragis (temes: M'c).

These defeats of Ohio and Fransylvania can be torsed into the means of grassing rational victors if we in this State so piease. Let us an openly pleate ourselves to restore entire focal self-governments to the metropolitae efficiency of the minist departmental administration to the Democrate State-office: we are about to reflect. Then we will have an argument manswerble, why the Democracy Should carry the country, and way the Governor of New York should be our standard nearer of 1872. Neonly will doubt that as we govern the Empire Should carry the monocracy rightly use the anceton top have, and then sen takens will be intrasted to them. Every New York etty scandar has cost in yous in Ohio and Pennsylvania: every genome reform and economy in the Empire Shate will bring us accessing strength throughout the Union. We shall carry New York State, because our State administration, so far as we have controded it, has been satinal and unimpeachable. We may so wissiy and well use the increased power we expect to gain in this State, as to compel-puolic confidence everywhere in the determination of the Democrace party to conduct public affairs to the benefit and satisfaction of the prope.

Richmond County Fatr.

This fair at New Dorp, which closed on Saturday, was one of the pest exhibitions ever held of the is and. The show of animals, ponitry, fruits, and flowers was all tent could be desired. Staten Island, is represented in the fair, must be literally a land lowing with milk and beacy. Among the note exhibitors of vegetables were Dr J. R. Clark, C. A. Canavelle, C. T. Earrett, and Thomas Sampson. The latter sho wed a new seedling potato, " Peer a | less," originated by himself, which bids fair to take a high rank among tubers. Mr. Sampson, who is well-known to New Yorkers as an able and honest detective, has one of the finest farms in the county liss moors in unnerdranting, restricting, and general improvement slone lengthe him to rank bith his firmer; while his introduction of theroughproperson of the very best taily justifies the encomnum of the hicknowled County Gazette, which says; Mr. Thomas Sameron has every reason to be pro-of his contributions to this fair. In the stock decar ment it would have made a very sorry show withouthern."

Some fine-bred scattle were exhibited by Mesers, Barton, Rodgers, Smaerstil, Sampson, and Cochran, viz.: Devous, Durhams, and a pecchasi herd of Aldermays by Mr. Sumpson. This breed of cowe is noted as the best futter makers in the world. They are highly esteemed in Great Britain, and are rapid-

West Side Politicians in Quod.

Mrs. Elector S. Keys, of 224 West Twentieth street, accused Michael Kavanagh and Joseph White of robbing ber in Elgibth avenue, near Thirty-second street, of a gold chain worth \$150. As Mrs. Keys was passing along that thorouchiare, at about 11 o'clock on Ta-sday morning, Kavanagh rusled up and secting her by the neck tore the chain from her watch and ran off, White meantime hindering Mrs. Keys from pursating. But she had marked both the scoundrels well, and described them so accurately that the police were able to capture them, and they were committed by Justice Douge. West Side Politicians in Quod.

Important to the Deaf!

SUNBEAMS.

-The Pops receives on an average \$2,000,000 per annum from Peter's pence. -The "pursuit of knowledge under difficul-

tics" is playing croquet by cand'e light. -It requires one hundred ounces of quinine

a week to combat the stakes in Frankfort. In--A Western town is without a newspaper, because " the ladies' sewing society answers just us

-The late President Pierde left no family. His wife died several years and and their two calldren died bef re ber.

-Prince Napoleon pays five per cent, a months for the money which Erlanger and other Parisian Shylocks lead him.

-It is reported that the Hon, Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Britis's Exchequer, devotes his leisure hours to practising on the velocipede.

-An exchange praises an egg, "laid on our table by the fiev. Dr. Emit," winch shows that Brother Smith is a laying as well as a minister. -The colored men in the neighborhood of Macon, Ga., have raised \$2,0,000 worth or cotton this season. Many of them invest their earnings in

-A drunken man was picked up by a locomotive going through Rochester the other day, carted some distance, and rolled oil without serious

-A letter from Brussels ennounces that a M. Landaran has invented an apparatos by which he is a de to extract fire-damp or any other victors air

-Florida has no banks, and her merchants and planters complain that they have to obtain movey abroad at excessive rates, or at hours at an

-At Chateau Thierry, France, a man endeavored to commit suicide by eruciving binself. When an covered his two feet a done hand were nailed to

the wood and the other hand plerced.

-A diamond westding, to cost several hundred thousand dollars, is announced in Calcago, winch, considering the evanescent return of matrimony there, is an atterly inexcasable waste of money, -The Boston authorates propose to close the

public scloop en stormy days. A certain number of strokes on the fire slarm bell will announce to all school children that they can stay at home and play. -A Chinaman in California thinks that when one man is lift by another and the assailant is fined \$20, the money out ht to go to the lift man instead of the Government. This is the way they do things in

-At Marcuil, France, the remains of 230 Gallie warriors have been found, with quite an arsenal of liness, javelins, and ares, besides buckles, earrings bearing traces of chamel, glass and copper bowls, and a quality of hair pins. -When Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, the

great leader of the Gallicas Courch party, read Fa-ther Hyacinthe's letter, he exclaimed: "Ah, caf c'est que je l'al attendu longtemps !" (Oh, yes, that is what I have looked for a long time.) - Hans Christian Andersen received the compliment of a barquet from his admirers in Copen-

bagen on the 6th of September. Fully years ago, on the 6th of September, 1819, Anderson entered Copenhagen a boy 14 years old, from his home in -The King of Prussia, ambitious to shine as n author after the example of Queen Victoria, Louis Napol on, the Kings of Saxony and Sweden, and the Orleans princes, is preparing for publication

a work on the union of Germany, with Count Bisnark as his collaborator. -During the recent flood in New England, an engineer discovered a cow swimming in the Hartrope to her horns, making the other and fast to his motive, and towed the beast ashere. She proved to be a valuable cow, which had come down stream from the up country somewhere, nobody knew from wont State.

-Friendly relations have been established between the Count de Paris and Schulze Delitach on the subject of cooperative associations and trades unions, and the anti-Ordennist Prench press sneer at the grandeon of Louis Philippe for, marking his possibly approaching advent to power, like Lonis Na-poleon in his days of obscurity, by dirtations with

the working classes. -Larousse, the editor of a great French cyclo-With all of there I would constant from enears at the percentage of the name o

-A Mr. Bowers, of Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo., was accessed and charged with abducing and White the le'd was going on the said young lasy appeared before the Justice, but he reused to take her evidence whether she bad been killed or not, and committed Bowers to jail for mur-der. Bowers was discharged on a writ of habeas

-Orders have been given that the new Opera House in Paris is to be finished by the 15th of August, 1870. Great activity is at present visible on the work, both of the interior and exterior. This structure asmost rivals the New York Court House n co-timess, but will be completed sooner probably than that venerable building, having been commenced as long ago as 1861. The cost will be in the

acigaborhood of \$6,000,000. -A Chinaman, named Tye Kinn, recently arrived at Omnba on his way round the world. Ha went from China to England seven years ago by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and studied four years at Cambridge. He afterward directed a cooly plantation in Cuba entil the revolution broke out, when he went to New Orienns and opened a school. He is now on his way to China to engage a thousand la-

orers for a Louisiana sugar planter. -The following is a verbation report of a cenversation between two young ladies who have just finished their education at a classical scaool: "Were you at the picnic?" "Yes, and we had a high old time of it." "I wanted to go so had, but mother was so hard pushed I couldn't get off." "I was rigged, but I couldn't corner you anywhere in the woods. We had a bully time; and you know ! promised my gallant that he should have a sight at ou." "Well. I'm sorry; but you bet I'll put in my big licks at the fair."

-The play world of Homburg has been highly excited by the extraordinary luck of a Multese mil-becaire, who broke the bank at Badea and won enormous sums at flomburg in 1865 and 1867. On the very day of his arrival he won 100,000 francs. This agreeable performance, moreover, might be witnessed any of the succeeding days. From the first hour of his arrival the wealthy Maltesquiad doclared he telt he would win a large sum on the 15th, the anniversary of the day when, in 1867, he carried off 318,000 france at one swoop. And win he did at he very same hour. The sum was so large as to encombar the table in such a manner that other players could with difficulty find room to by down neir stakes. The scenners of his eye is unrivalled. ished at his telling them beforehand whether the crompter will turn up the winning or losing colors and as for mistakes by inadvertency, he never allows one to pass appoticed. Whether he wins or loses, he never plays for more than one hour a day. He ie very generous to the needy; but the bank must have eit exceedingly relieved at his departure.

My darling is the sweetest maid That ever lived on marmalade Or wanted wlugs to make her-The angel that she ought to be; I'm five and forty, and, you see

She only twelve-deuce take her ! Her hair is gold in wavy curts, Her eyes are stars, her teeth are pearly. Her boots are bronze and face up. Her check is bloomy like a plum, Her beath is sweet as marjorum; But poetry is weak to sam

Her tigure and her face up. Alas, the truth I must aver-My nephew Dick's in love with her, While Prudence says I should prefer Oh, would-but why ask Fate to grant boon which I'm aware it can't! Ob, would that she had been her aunt, Or I had been my DOVY.